Weekln Mational Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864

Weekly National Intelligencer."

BY GALES & SEATON.

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THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

THE LATE NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

The Valley of the Shenandoah has more than once been the valley of our national humiliation. After more than three years of gigantic war, our military administration has not learned to apprehend the relation of this valley to the defence of Washington, and the enemy, safely presuming on the ignorance and shiftlessness of that administration, has learned to practise in this quarter a wearisome monotony of movement which only serves to show that he deems it safe at any time to hope for success by counting on our official stolidity as a standing substitute for his poverty of invention

Talleyrand was wont to say that it is always better to rely on the folly of your antagonist than on your own sagacity, and it is certain that the enemy, in the use he periodically makes of the Valley of the Shenandoah, has shown his own sagacity only in presuming always on our official want of that quality in the conduct of the war. Physical geography has ordained that the occlusion, or at least the vigilant observation, of this side approach to the city of Washington, shall be a prime element in any campaign which, starting from Washington, has the city of Richmond for its objective point. And yet, with a want of foresight which, in the absence of all conceivable motive for the wilful betrayal of a grave public trust, confounds the reason of ordinary mortals by its magnitude and by its inveteracy, our military authorities have for four successive summers permitted this valley to be used by the enemy at his pleasure for the purpose of bringing confusion on the well-laid plans of all our Generals operating against Richmond. Whether it be at one time from failing to station in this valley a capable commanding officer; or at another from not retaining a sufficient force under his command; or at still another from not occupying the proper points of observation to descry the approach of danger in time to guard against positive mischief; or whether, as at some times, it be from committing all these blunders at once, certain it is that the military administration, in giving the country much sad experience of inefficiency, has no where made that inefficiency more egregious and deplorable than in this quarter.

The first battle of Bull Run was turned from victory into disaster by the failure of Gen. Patterson to prevent the junction of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, through this valley, with Gen. Beauregard in the very crisis of that conflict-a failure which, whether resulting from the incompetency of Gen. Patterson, as some charge, or from the inadequacy of his aggressive force, as others represent, is one of which the responsibility must equally rest on the central power which appoints our commanders and directs the operations of the war.

The campaign of Gen. McClellan was arrested and frustrated by the incursion of Gen. Jackson into this valley in the latter part of May, 1862, compelling the abrupt retreat of Gen. Banks, throwing our military authorities here into a most abject panic, and preventing the contemplated junction of Gen. McDowell with Gen. McClellan by the Fredericksburg railroad-he being diverted from this line of march to engage in what he knew to be the impossible chase of Jackson; and Jackson, in the mean time, after distracting all our combinations, succeeded in hurling his whole column against Gen. McClellan's forces around Richmond at the very moment when our military authorities, relying on the reports of Gen. Fremont after the battle of Cross Keys on the 8th of June, supposed him still to be detained in the valley by the threatening presence of that officer.

Then came the brief campaign of Gen. Pope, in which, after having his flank repeatedly turned and his communications with Washington broken by an attack in his rear, he was badly repulsed, and driven into the defences of Washington, while the enemy, with leisurely composure, turned from the pursuit of his broken and mishandled forces toproceed through this same valley, and make the formidable irruption into Maryland which was repelled by Gen. McClellan in the battle of Antictam on the 17th of September, 1862.

We need not pause to describe the disgraceful events which preceded the occupation of Winchester by the enemy at this time, or which attended the surrender of Harper's Ferry-results all due to the incapacity which placed incompetent officers in important positions; and which, in the case of Harper's Ferry, was made doubly conspicuous on this occasion by the retention of Col. Miles at that post, under orders from Gen. Halleck, after the military availability of the position was entirely neutralized by the turn which events had taken. Official incapacity in Washington thus combined with military incompetency at the post to creet anew at the entrance of this valley the Caudine forks of an unspeakable humiliation, which largely modified the exultation justly produced by the victory of Antietam, and which, in all generous minds, was intensified by the attempt to throw on Gen had been contemned by the General-in-Chief.

And next, in the summer of 1863, more than a month after the disaster of Chancellorsville under Gen. Hocker, the Confederate commander proceeded to project a new invasion of the North, via this same valley of the Shenandoah. From a failure on the part of our military authorities to occupy in this quarter the proper points of observation, and from their failure to place in the positions actually occupied the requisite military talent and skill, the country was again called to blush at the disgraceful stampede of Milroy which preceded the irruption of the enemy into Maryland. Winchester was evacuated with John Gilpin speed; and eighteen field pieces, 5,500 muskets, and a large quantity of ammunition were left behind by the fugitives-a valuable gift to the invading enemy.

After such repeated experience of the military relations held by this valley to the safety of Washington and to the success of imperding operations against Richmond, it might have been supposed that military directors with as little perspicacity as ours have shown themselves to possess, would not for the fourth time permit mismanagement in this valley to lay a stone of stumbling and rock of offence in the way of the campaign. And yet the illustration we have just had of the want of forecast which has been signalized by the conduct of the war in this quarter surpasses in its proportions any thing we have yet been called to witness. Let us analyze the elements of the invasion which has just ended in the raising of "the siege of Washington."

It is obvious to the most unmilitary mind that in order to guard the side approach to Washington via the Shenandoah Valley, a post of observation should be selected at such a point in or near the valley as shall enable the force which occupies it to discern the approach of danger in time to guard against the descent of the blow and to calculate its | ple in the approaching election will not be slow to | magazine"—that is, attack slavery directly—why probable weight wherever it may fall. Before starting out on the campaign against Richmond in to this reign of military incompetence in Washthe spring of 1862 Gen. McClellan was careful to ington. No respect for the President's "honesty take precautions on this score. Under date of March 16th, in that year, he wrote to Gen. Banks (who had been selected to watch the valley) as

"Your first care will be the rebuilding of the railway from Washington to Manassas and to Strasburg, in order to open your communications with the valley of the Shenandoah. As soon as the Manassas Gap railway is in runnandoan. As soon as the Manasas crap railway is in run-ning order entrench a brigade of infantry, say four regi-ments, with two batter es, at or near the point where the railway crosses the Shenandoah. Something like two regiments of cavairy should be left in that vicinity to occupy Winchester, and thoroughly recour the country south of the railway and up the Shenandoah Valley, as well as through Chester Gap, which might perhaps be advantageously occupied by a detachment of infantry well entrenched. Block-houses should be built at all the railway bridges. Occupy by grand guards Warrenton june tion and Warrenton itself, and also some little more sdvane d point on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, as

"Great activity should be observed by the cavalry. Besides the two regiments at Manasses, another regiment of cavalry will be at your disposal, to scout toward the Occoquan, and probably a fourth toward Leesburg.

"To recapitulate, the most important points which should engage your attention are as follows:

"I A strong force well autreached in the wrights of

"1. A strong force, well entrenched, in the vicinity of Manassas, perhaps even Centreville, and another force, (a brigade,) also well entrepehed, near Strasburg.

"3. Constant employment of the cavalry well to the

"4. Grand guards at Warrenton junction and in advance as far as the Rappahannock, if possible.

"5. Great care to be exercised to obtain full and early

information as to the enemy.

"6. The general object is to cover the line of the Pottomac and Washington"

We all know how these prudential arrangements of Gen. McClellan were broken up by the military powers which undertook the direction of the war after he had been removed from his previous control of its operations. -And since that date these prudential measures, as respects the Shenandoah Valley, have never been re-established. for no other reason, as far as we can perceive, than that to re-establish them might be construed by semebody into a tribute to Gen. McClellan's military segacity in selecting a point of observation like Chester Gap, midway on the castern border of the valley, where the approach of danger would be perceived in time to meet and check it at Harper's Ferry, instead of some point on the Upper Potomac, where, with such officers as the military administration habitually stations there, the approach of danger is known to the country only by a stampede of our forces from Winchester, Wil liamsport, or Harper's Ferry, and by a panie of the authorities in Washington, who, knowing nothing with regard to the movements or magnitude of the invading forces, fall an easy prey to every idle and vagrant rumor which vexes the atmosphere in a time of alarm and uncertainty. The unknown is always portentous. In the absence of the definite configurations revealed to the mind by assured knowledge, the startled imagination, while blindly groping in the dark, peoples all space with "gorgons, hydras, and chimeras dire." Even so brave a heart as that of King Richard, in the play of our Great Dramatist, was appalled by "shadows," as he exclaims:

By the apost'e Paul, shadows to-night Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers

Armed in proof. And so, during the last few days, we have seen the Administration starting at spectres, uttering panic cries of alarm, and with its hands palsied by imaginary terrors, simply because it had neglected to take the most ordinary precautions for properly watching and occluding the Shenandoah valley. Incompetent officers have been stationed at points actually occupied, and points which should have been occupied for purposes of observation have been left without any guard whatever. Military incompetence on the Upper Potomac has been reenforced by military incompetence in Baltimore, as illustrated by Major General Lew. Wallace, who is retained in command just long enough to lose the battle of Monocacy, and then superseded by a capable officer in the field, while he is McClellan the responsibility for the untoward events | needlessly retained in command of the Depart- of the country) or of a change in the Administrawhich he had the sagacity to foresee, but not the ment, as if only to multiply the chances of confu- tion which shall at least afford to the people one power to prevent after his advice in the premises sion by the possible intrusion of his alacrity for last hope of saving the country, where, if things

ceedings, brought down on his head, as we understand, the gravest censure of the Attorney General of the United States.

What wonder that under such an administration of our military affairs a paltry squadron of two or out railroads between Harrisburg and Baltimore, words because the times called for them. We supand Baltimore and Philadelphia; or that a mere press even the utterance of that indignation which of a city containing 200,000 inhabitants, garrisoned of the recent abuse of the confidence reposed by sion of the Governor of Maryland; or that five as to wise men. Let wise men judge what we say, of the nation under siege, cutting its telegraphic levity, whether in office or out of office, are cercommunications with Baltimore, burning the house tainly out of place. of a cabinet minister within six miles of the city, and reducing the Government to the recessity of relying on river and sea navigation for its connections with the great North? And all this, be it remembered, happens in the fourth year of the city were thrown into a panic by the irruption of war, with men by hundreds of thousands under Gen. Jackson into the Valley of the Shenandoah,

or can it be that our military affairs are still left at such loose ends (as we know them to have been before) that sometimes one and sometimes the the direction of the war, selects the points of military occupation, and assigns the officers to their ganize and muster the required regiments. In the several commands? In the uncertainty resting on this subject we think there is no doubt about one thing, and that is, that if the President cannot discover policy on the slavery question, and permit the and correct the source of these blunders, the peodiscover one method by which they can put an end | then "the streets and lanes of Massachusetts would of purpose," and no admiration for the purity, intelligence, and administrative skill which they may recognise in the other Executive Depart. the peril against which the Secretary of War called ridding the War Department of the incubus which now visibly rests on it under its present management-making it a shame and a reproach to the venture to act on the presumption. And yet, in nation. And in so saying we intend no particular the face of the nation, he practically ignored the personal allusion to Mr. Stanton, for we do not Secretary's call, and engaged in a parley for the know to-day that he is responsible for these things. civil details of his office, and does not meddle in the matters which somebody under him or above him brings to such confusion. But we do know him that somebody is responsible for the late gross malfeasance, which must ever stand in our military shall revert to the time when five hundred men laid Washington under siege for two days with him for 12,000 men, we did not hesitate to express ten or twenty thousand men behind its defences! | the censure which we thought appropriate. We Such is the penalty which a nation pays for being are not pledged to find Governors or men of one ruled in any department by its ignorance rather party always in the right, and Governors or men

Nor does the evil end with the disappearance of the late fright. Who, after such an exhibition of military incompetence in our counsels, can repose any confidence in the military adminispresent directors? What security can any man feel when the watchmen from the walls of our national capital lift up their voices only to expose the peril from which they call the people to save | was not justly open to the full weight of the centhem? What Governor of what State will be the necessity for disturbing the country? An immense clamor has been raised without cause during the last few days. Who is sure that while the conditions of our ignorance remain as they are, the next clamor may not come with cause, and find real danger as it has proved little prepared to face an imaginary one? Let all loyal people lay these things to heart, but, above all and first of all, let the President of the United States be assured that for these things his countrymen will hold him to a strict account, and that they will exact full atonement for the great indignity which the nation has just suffered in the eyes of the

The President, we know, is ambitious to earn not only the good opinions of his fellow citizens, but also to receive their votes at the next election. If he would receive them he must be careful to deserve them; and if he should in this way vindicate his claim to the renewed confidence of the country, we are sure that we could sincerely rejoice in his success, not from any interest we take in his personal fortunes any more than in those of any other man of any other party, but because we desire the best welfare of the Republic in this day, when she requires the highest statesmanship and the most exalted capacity to conduct to a wise conclusion the affairs of the State. His merits and his pretensions are now trembling in the balance, held by the hands of a confiding and much-enduring people, who have continued long to hope against hope under the military misrule of which they are only too painfully conscious, but to the patient endurance of which there is a limit set, equally by physical necessity and by political prudence. The protraction of the war, long-drawn out by divided military counsels, by injudicious civil policies, and by incompetent officers in the field, is seen by every body to be the precursor either of a Disunion peace (rendered a physical necessity by the military imbecility which is breaking down the giant strength

in his "civil capacity" he has, by his illegal pro- President does not apply a corrective, at once timely and radical, to the evils of which the loyal States complain with just reasen, they will not hesitate to apply the only corrective which lies

within their reach, through the ballot-box. We do not so write under any inspirations of three hundred bold riders can, with entire impunity, passion or partisanship. We have used earnest squad of ten men can approach within four miles we feel it would be righteous to cherish in view by 20,000 men, and burn at their leisure the man- the people in their civil rulers. We speak simply hundred men should, by simply sitting down before and we abide their verdict, in the full assurance one of the forts of Washington and establishing a that they will pronounce us to have spoken words weak skirmish line, succeed in placing the capital of truth and soberness in a day when paltering and

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

It is known to our readers that when, in the summer of 1862, the military authorities in this Mr. Secretary STANTON urgently called on Go-And now we ask, the whole nation will ask, who vernor ANDREW, of Massachusetts, for a continis responsible for such humiliations? Is it the gent of four regiments to aid in the defence of the President, the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, city, believed by the Secretary to be in imminent peril from the threatened movement. Governor Andrew replied that, after what Massachusetts had done, this "sudden call" was a "heavy other of these functionaries assumes to exercise draught" upon her patriotism, but he would see what could be done, but it would take time to orsame reply he stated, after these "buts," that "if" the Administration would only change its "Massachusetts boys" to "fire on the enemy's

swarm with willing recruits." We did not he sitate at the time to hold up this conduct of the Governor of Massachusetts to the condemnation it deserved. It mattered not that ments of the Government, will stand in the way of him to guard the National Capital was then, as recently, more chimerical than real. Governor Andrew could not know this, and, least of all, could he purpose of dictating terms on which the Govern-It may be that he confines himself strictly to the ment might expect to receive the prompt and hearty support of Massachusetts in the defence of the National Capital. For this conduct we blamed

A few days ago, when, with the lights before us, it seemed that Governor Seymour, annals as a national disgrace, so long as posterity of New York, had not manifested a becoming alacrity in responding to the call recently made on of another party always in the wrong. Though, even on the facts then before us, Governor Seymour had not shown a delinquency at all comparable in kind or degree with that of the Governor of Massachusetts two years ago, we tation so long as it shall remain subject to its thought he had, in a measure, subjected himself to the same kind of condemnation, and we therefore made no discrimination in his favor.

It now appears to us, however, that the conduct their own ignorance of the nature and extent of of Gov. Seymour in the late supposed emergency sure we brought against it. It appears that the prompt hereafter to respond to the tap of the drum internal police of New York city requires for the in Washington if its alarms are beaten with most protection of order the constant presence of a large vehemence when there is the least known about proportion of the organized and uniformed militia. Such is the common opinion of Mayor Gunther, and of Mai, Gen. Sanford, the commander of the city militia. The latter concurs with the former in the opinion that prudence requires the retention of the greater part of this organized militia in the the War Department as little prepared to meet city, and it may be that under such circumstances it would have been injudicious in Gov. Sevmour to draw on the city for the whole of the twelve thousand men asked for by the President, to say nothing of the inequality to which compared with other portions of the State. It appears from the statement of Gen. Sandford, to which we refer the reader in another column, where this subject is presented in the light of official papers,) that after furnishing thirty-five hundred men as the quota of the city under the call for twelve thousand men, he could command the services of only twelve disciplined regiments to retore order in case of a riot-a number deemed by him sufficient for this purpose, but which would gity had filled from this force the entire requisition of the President. The New York Evening Post remarks on this subject as follows :

"It may be true, as the World says, that Mayor Gunher is alarmed without reason for the peace of the city. but it is none the less true that with a large, idle, and t some extent dissolute population, whose fears and passions are perpetually addressed by the interested agents of the rebellion, he cannot be too prudent. We do not suppose that the terrible scenes of last year, of which this week is the anniversary, are likely to be renewed; such events are not apt to occur twice in an age; and if they should occur again, the police, the national authorities, and the citizens generally are so much better prepared to meet them that they were then, that those scenes cannot be reproduced with the same malignity and destructiveness. But we de not wish to see them even attempted; and if by retaining our militia regiments at home—that is, not all of them, but the older regiments, which we believe is the designthe attempt can be prevented, Mayor Gunther's suggestions are both well grounded, timely, and judicious."

In proportion to the real grounds for such apprehensions, the conduct of Governor Seymour in the premises may have been prudent and proper.

The Hon. JAMES F. SIMMONS, formerly a Senator in Congress from the State of Rhode Island, died at his residence in that State on Thursday last, in the 69th year of his York. age. He was twice elected to the Senate-first, for the term commencing in March, 1841, as the successor of Mr. blundering, and that too when it is no secret that remain as they are, there is now none. If the Knight, and again in 1857, as the successor of Mr. James. There are also several hundred at Alton.

OUR MILITIA SYSTEM.

The late successful invasion of Maryland by Gen. Early, and the demonstrated incapacity of instant, appears to be astounded at the success of the military administration to protect the Loyal the late invasion of Maryland, and affects the greatest States against such inroads, is held by many of possible ignorance of the forces engaged in it. The our Republican contemporaries to impose on those following are its exultant announcements of the States the duty of at once efficiently organizing operations of the insurgents: their militia system, that they may at all times be in a condition to defend themselves from such predatory incursions, which are as costly to the plundered States as they are mortifying to the nation. To this effect the New York Evening Post says:

"As for Washington, only a large army can take it, or Baltimore—both carefully and scientifically surrounded with defences, and containing each sev-ral thousands of militia; and if we must keep the Army of the Potomac to protect the border, instead of doing it by State militia, we shall be the laughing stock of the world.

"Our militia is not properly drilled, it is true; but it can and ought to be—and we hope hereafter it will be There are persons who bear a heavy burden of responsibility, and they are the State legislators and executives There is Pennsylvania almost without militis; there is New York, with 400,000 fighting men enrolled, and ye but 30,000 of organ sed militia. We have had a statute for two years and upwards providing for the enrolment of all these men, and the organization and equipment of as many as the Governor may think necessary, 128 000 being the minimum contemplated. Can Gov. Mergan or Gov. all these men, and the organization and equipment of as many as the Governor may think necessary, 128 000 being the minimum contemplated. Can Gov. Mergan or Gov. Seymour tell us why this law has not been executed? If it had been, we could ourselves have made an end of this incursion by putting forth a small portion of our strength incursion by putting forth a small portion of our strength. incur-ion by putting forth a small portion of our strength.

The supineness, we had almost said the stolidity of the State authorities regarding the embodiment of the militia surpasses all belief We are wholly unable to account for it on any theory consistent with patriotism and common sense. We had all the materials at band; our safety and our honor required that they should be used. The neglect to use them has brought upon us this fresh disgrace, and we know not how much disaster.

What is now to be done? Retrieve the fault as

quickly as possible. Arm the whole of our militia without delay. Not a day should be lost. And in the mean time the people every where should make up by voluntary associations, as far as possible, for the remissness of their

Of like purport are the following observations of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

"A raid into Maryland would not be lightly undertaken if it were known that we had 100,000 men, armed and trained in the elements of military movements, within forly-eight hours distance of any threatened point of importance, as we might have, if the several States were to do their duty. As it now stands, the inactivity of the State Governments in this respect invites attack. The campaign opens with a respectable force of United States troops protecting the line As the campaign goes on that force is weakened, or is drawn away to other points, until As the campaign goes on that we finally come to the time, known to the rebels as well as to ourselves, when our line is feeble and is known to have available. The rebels can then plan an invasion, with the certainty that except a few city regiments no force can be got into the field to meet them for two or three weeks instead of having the assurance that the Loyal States are prepared to defend themselves at a mement's warning and thus year after year does our neglect invite their

"Maryland annually loses by these attacks ten times the cost of maintaining a good militia. We can almost say the thus measure the loss and gain in money, but they can measure the discredit of this periodical violation of loyal territery against the charges of a proper system for self-defence; and we need not say that in such a comparison the former would heavily outweigh the latter."

When we consider the resources in men and money placed by the Loyal States at the command of the General Government, it may seem to some unreasonable to demand that these States should provide for their own separate defence against incursions from the enemy. And we have heard it intimated that the conscription law, by the draft it makes on the officers and men of the State militia, is incompatible with the preservation of any sixty captured a thing like a compact and well-appointed military organization in the States. But, after allowing all organization in the States. But, after allowing all This is Grant's amusement while awaiting the result of due force to these representations, we think it events in Maryland. Wednesday was ushered in by heavy must be conceded that there is a deplorable su- artillery firing upon our centre, to which our batteries must be conceded that there is a depiorable su-pineness on this subject in the Loyal States—a su-The picket firing and skir making continued about as usual, pineness for which it is not just to hold the Gene- with little or no harm to either side. It is still a prevaral Government responsible, as it finds a ready explanation in the listlessness of the people, and in their addiction to the pursuits of gain at whatever sacrifice of public spirit.

A CIVIC GOVERNMENT BY MILITARY EDICT:

CAIRO, (ILL.) JULY 18 .- Memphis papers to the ever ing of the 16 h instant are received. They contain no news of special importance. Gen. Washburne has issued an order appointing Aldermen in the different wards in the city, who are to receive the usual salary, and, with the Acting Mayor, be known as the Provincial Mayor and Com-mon Council of Memphis. The weather is very warm at munition ship accompanies the expedition. There are

EXPULSION OF CORRESPONDENTS. Gen. Meade has expelled from his lines Mr. William Swinton, the correspondent of the New York Times, and

establish a base of supplies for Sherman at Seima, while others believe the troops are destined for Fortress Mr. Kent, one of the correspondents of the New York Tribune, warning them never to return. The offence impusuch an exaction must have subjected the city as | ted to Mr. Swinton is understood to relate to an alleged depreciation of the fighting qualities of the Ninth Army Corps during a recent engagement. The offence of Mr. Mississippi. Kent is also said to have been some incorrect statement or statements of army operations.

AMERICAN MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUM

The subjoined memorial to Congress commends itself every loyal and every humane man north of the Potomac, or to become due to him, to be confined in the State peniand as it is in circulation here for signatures, we give it publicity in our paper, in order that every one who may publicity in our paper, in order that every one who may non-payment to be confined until the same is paid; probe moved either by humanity or patriotism may give it the vided the whole term of his imprisonment shall not exceed influence of their names with Congress. Thousands, we have been reduced to a mere handful if New York are confident, would gladly help the benign scheme, by the countenance at least of their names, and we would beg all such to forward their signatures to the "National Banner," 37 Park Row, New York, where they will be affixed to the days' pursuit of the rebel raiders. On Sunday afternoon

MEMORIAL

memorial.

In favor of an appropriation for the founding and support Eighth Army Corps. of a National Home for Totally Disabled Soldiers and Sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States. To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress

The undersigned citizens of the United States respect ully represent that the interests of the country in their judgment, require the passage of a bill appropriating me ney for the founding and support of a National Home for Totally Disabled Soldiers and Sailors of the Army and Navy

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully ask Congress to make a suitable appropriation, or to take such other so tion in reference to the subject as the Representatives of the People and the States shall deem proper to promote as object of such vast national importance, and so pregonat with the interests of thousands of citizens of the Union who have given all their best energies to their COUNTRY, and who have been rendered helpiess by such devoted

An ample site, with some buildings, have been secure on the left bank of the Hudson, a few miles from New

There are now 9 000 robel prisoners in the barracks at lock Island, (Ill) and 5,377 at Camp Douglas, Chicago. REJOICING IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond Dispatch of Friday last, the 15th

THE WAR NEWS.

The news from Maryland is encouraging. The Con-The news from Maryisho is encouraging. The Confederates, on the 11th, were three miles from Washington, and the same account informs us that Lincoln and Stanton had ridden to the front. We should not be surprised if the next news was that they had been captured. We await they had been captured. further accounts with much interest. The Sixth Corps, engaged at Monocacy, was undoubtedly that of Wright, sent from the front of Petersburg. It is known that they lett for Washington last Friday night, and another corps took their departure on the same night. This fact shows that Grant has reduced his army by sending a portion of it away to defend Washington.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

The news from Maryland pours in upon us with such rapidity, and is of a character so astounding, that we are to roely allowed time to take breath or to collect our ideas. In fact, we are almost as much confounded as the Washtimes that it is only a few of Mosby's men flying around and kicking up a fuss generally. Sometimes it is said to be a powerful force of twenty, thirty, and even forty thousaid men. Then again it dwindles into a raid by Im or a marauding expedition by some irregular force. The New York r erald says it must fail ridiculously, and Gen. Grant says if Washington will take care of itself, he will take care of Richmond. He is sure that no rebel forces have left his front, and doubtless he knows.

What on earth, then, can it all meau? It has burst upon us, as well as upon the Yankees, with all the startling effect of a clsp of thunder in a clear sky. And, indeed, it is well calculated to astound. A corps of the United State army utterly demoralized; its remnants pursued to the very gates of Baltimore; that city surrounded and isolated Gov. Bradford's house burnt; two Philadelphia trains captured, and one Yankee Msjor General; the bridge over Guspowder river burned; Silver Springs in possession of the rebels; shells falling within two miles of the heart of Washington; the Banks of Baltimore sending off all their valuables; Lincoln and Stanton riding to the front; severe skirmishing on the suburbs of Washington, and houses burned to prevent their sheltering the enemy—all these occurrences huddled and packed into the space of three

days; the presumptuous boast, the utter route, the head-long flight, the unrelenting pursuit—all these things com-bined were enough to turn the heads of the Yankees, and they have turned them most effectually.

If this expedition was sent from this quarter, then never was expedition planned with greater caution, or executed with greater secreey. We trust that ample vengence will be taken for the outrages committed by Grant's thieves.
We hope the cup of vengeance may be filled by our troops to the brim and drunk to the very dregs. Burn, plunder, devastate, wherever a partisan of Lincoln dare raise his head. That is our advice.

THE CAPTURE OF MARTINSBURG.

We have received some additional particulars of the capture of Martinsburg, on the 31 instant. Immense quantities of supplies fell into our hands, with one million dollars' worth of medical and a large amount of commissary stores, including one hundred thousand bushels of corn and oats. No casualties occurred on our side except the slight wound ing of Lient. Breckinridge in the leg.

The Union element in that county is said to be strong

But few Southern families remain in Martinsburg. The citizens supplied the Yankee prisoners with all the luxuries they could procure, and the same spirit was exhibited on the road from Martinsburg to Winchester. Yet the few Southern men in the county are firm and unwavering in their devotion to the cause.

THE FIRST PRISONERS

sixty captured at Aldie, Loudoun county, have arrived at

FROM PETERSBURG.

Nothing occurred yesterday beyond the usual shelling. conjecture, and not sustained by official information The fight on Tuesday at Reams's Station was between

Gen. Fitz Lee's cavalry and the Yankee Gen Gregg. The result was victory for us and defeat for the enemy. We took thirty-three prisoners, and smong them were two oficers. The prisoners arrived last evening by the Peters

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS IN LOUISIANA. The St. Louis Union publishes an extract from a private

etter dated at New Orleans, July 7th, which sava: "Last night a staff officer told me fifteen thousand men you'd start from this city and below in ocean steamers now a large number of additional gunboats in Lake Postchartrain, and more vessels have been added to the fleet

off Mobile Some think the expedition is intended for the

capture of Mobile, so as to possess the Alabama river and

This force may be designed to co-operate with General Slocum's expedition from Vicksburg, which has recently been reinforced, and is again marching to the interior of

SENTENCE FOR FRAUD. Major H. R. Thomas, an additional paymaster in the

United States army, has been tried by a court-martial held in this city upon the charge of defrauding the Government, and sentenced to "forfeit all pay and allowances now due tentiary at Albany, New York, for six years, and t the Government of the United States \$35,000, and upon

Major Gen. Ogo, accompanied by his staff officers, arrived in Baltimore on Saturday afternoon last, after a two he left that city for the Army of the Potomac to assume an important command under Gen. Grant. Major Gen. Wallace is again in command of the middle department,

Brig. Gen. A. S. WEBB, of the Second Army Corps, who was severely wounded, and whose death was reported at the commencement of the present campaign, has been detailed by the Secretary of War as superintendent of recruiting for the Second Corps in the State of New York.

Col. Burrill, of the Forty second Massachusetts Regiment, with the portion of his command taken prisoners at Galveston more than a year ago, have been exchanged and are on their way home.

DEATH OF THE "FAT WOMAN."-Mrs. Jane Pishon (formerly exhibited as Miss Jane Campbell,) Barnum's lat woman, died at her residence at Brookfield, Conn., June 30, ag d 24 years. Her coma was 6 feet long, 18 inches deep, and 3 feet wide, and it took ten men to place the body into it. She weighed 680 pounds at one time.

EMIGRANTS -During the past week 3,637 emigrants landed in New York, making an aggregate since January
1st of 103.692, against 76,320 in 1863. Among the emigrants were about a hundred factory girls from England,
whose passage had been paid by the Lawrence (Mass.)
Mill Companies, whither the girls went at once,